

The lacquer forming tendencies ...

28010

Z/011/61/018/005/006/015
E194/E584

wetting agents, were tested and found to be effective in the vapour phase as well as in the liquid. Methylpolysiloxane is particularly effective. Previous work has shown that organo-silicone compounds reduce liquid phase lacquer formation, but where- as in this case methylpolysiloxane reduces the lacquer formation by 5 to 10%, the improvement in the case of vapour phase lacquer formation is 300%. This great improvement is bound to be of importance in giving cleaner engines. Previous work has shown that in aero engines lubricated with oil containing 0.002% methyl- polysiloxane, piston ring burning was only a third of that with straight mineral oil. It should be noticed that this improvement is of the same order as the reduction in lacquer formation in the laboratory. Carbonaceous particles forming in the oil are not inert and the addition to the oil of 2% carbon black practically prevented lacquer formation at 200°C and at higher temperatures carbon black was as effective as some other known additives. This is attributed to adsorption of oil oxidation products on the carbon black.

2 tables, 6 references.

Card 3/4

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The lacquer forming tendencies

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placed for twenty minutes in an electric furnace to reach the required temperature. The oil film thickness in the centre of the vessel was not more than 2 mm. The heating vapourized and oxidized the oil. The oil vapours were retained in the flask by a special device so that vapourization took place under practically closed but not hermetically sealed conditions. The oil vapours and products of thin film oxidation deposited themselves on the flask walls forming a lacquer film. At the end of the test the oil was removed and the weight of the lacquer film was determined. As was to be expected the amount of lacquer formed increases with temperature. At lower temperatures, say 200°C, oils containing light fractions form heavier deposits than more viscous oils. At 250°C, the amount of lacquer is of the same order for both kinds of oil and at 300°C the light oils are so intensively vapourized as to form hardly any lacquer. Oil vapours which are deposited in a thin layer on the vessel walls are converted into lacquer much more rapidly than the thicker layer of oil at the bottom of the flask. Anything that reduces vapour phase lacquer formation should promote engine cleanliness. A number of additives, particularly

Card 2/4

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E194/E584

AUTHOR: Berenson, S.P.

TITLE: The lacquer forming tendencies of oils in the vapour phase

PERIODICAL: Chemie a chemická technologie; Přehled technické a hospodářské literatury, v.18, no.5, 1961, p.225.
abstract Ch61-3114 (Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.10, 1960, 38-41)

TEXT: It is generally considered that lacquer formation on engine parts usually occurs by a thin film of liquid oil being converted into lacquer. It is argued here that under practical engine conditions lacquer formation is often more likely to occur from the vapour phase. Accordingly, to obtain a clear idea of the properties of oil and in particular of its lacquering tendencies it is necessary to investigate the kinetics of physical-chemical processes that occur not only in the liquid but also in the vapour phase and, accordingly, the present experimental work was carried out. The oil to be tested was measured into a flat bottom glass flask which was then

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E194/E484

The Lacquer Forming Tendencies of Oils in the Vapour Phase
6 references: 5 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: GosNII GVF

Card 4/4

88003

S/065/60/000/010/007/010
E194/E484

The Lacquer Forming Tendencies of Oils in the Vapour Phase

effective in the vapour phase as well as in the liquid. In particular, methylpolysiloxane is particularly effective. Previous work has shown that silicone compounds reduce liquid phase lacquer formation, but whereas in this case methylpolysiloxane reduces the lacquer formation by 5 to 10%, the improvement in the case of vapour phase lacquer formation is 300%. This great improvement is bound to be of importance in giving cleaner engines. Previous work has shown that in aero engines lubricated with oil containing 0.002% methylpolysiloxane, piston ring burning was only a third of that with straight mineral oil. It should be noticed that this improvement is of the same order as the reduction in lacquer formation in the laboratory. Carbonaceous particles forming in the oil are not inert and the addition to the oil of 2% carbon black practically prevented lacquer formation at 200°C and at higher temperatures carbon black was as effective as some additives. This is attributed to adsorption of oil oxidation products on the carbon black. There are 2 tables and

Card 3/4

88003

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E194/E484

The Lacquer Forming Tendencies of Oils in the Vapour Phase

thickness in the centre of the vessel was not more than 2 mm. The heating vapourized and oxidized the oil. The oil vapours were specially retained in the vessel so that vapourization took place under practically closed but not hermetically sealed conditions. The oil vapours and products of thin film oxidation were deposited on the vessel walls forming a lacquer film. At the end of the test the oil was removed and the weight of the lacquer film was determined. As was to be expected the amount of lacquer formed increases with temperature. At lower temperatures, say 200°C, oils containing light fractions form heavier deposits than more viscous oils. At 250°C, the amount of lacquer is of the same order for both kinds of oil and at 300°C the light oils are so intensively vapourized as to form hardly any lacquer. Oil vapours which are deposited in a thin layer on the vessel walls are converted into lacquer much more rapidly than the thicker layer of oil at the bottom of the vessel. Anything that reduces vapour phase lacquering should promote engine cleanliness. A number of additives, particularly wetting agents, were tried and found to be

Card 2/4

68003

15.6200

2809, 2209, 1583

S/065/60/000/010/007/010
E194/2484

AUTHOR:

Berguson, S.P.

TITLE:

The Lacquer Forming Tendencies of Oils in the Vapour Phase

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No.10, pp.38-41

TEXT: It is generally considered that lacquer formation on engine parts usually occurs by a thin film of liquid oil being converted into lacquer. It is argued here that under practical engine conditions lacquer formation is often more likely to occur from the vapour phase. Accordingly, to obtain a clear idea of the properties of oil and in particular of its lacquering tendencies it is necessary to investigate the kinetics of physical-chemical processes that occur not only in the liquid but also in the vapour phase and, accordingly, the present experimental work was carried out. The oil to be tested was measured into a flat bottomed glass vessel which was then placed for twenty minutes in an electric furnace to reach the required temperature. The oil film

Card 1/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800039-6

BERENSON, S., Kent. Idaho. ask

Colorophyll, hemoglobin, and... the gas carbide. 1950.
av. 2.1 no. 8131 Ag 16. (P. 100)

KRASNOV, A.; BERENSON, S.

Sand improves lubrication. Tekh. mol. 29 no.12:17 '61.
(MIRA 15:1)
(Lubrication and lubricants)

2

Flame stability of some liquids. H. Herenson. *Pos. Karnes Data* 1958, No. 7, 9.—The difficulty of extinguishing burning liquids is related to "flame stability" which was measured by this simple method: The liquid to be tested is placed in a container fitted with an asbestos wick. When the wick is satd., it is lighted and then a stream of air from a blower is directed into the flame, the rate of delivery to assure extinction being measured in l./min. It was noted that the flame stability of burning liquids was not dependent on the temp. of the flash point or fire point, and that mixing the fuel liquid with org. halogen deriva. decreased flame stability in proportion to their admixt. Data from only a few expts. indicated a possible classification of fuels by flame stability as a measure of their fire hazard. The author found, that for extinguishing: gasoline B-70, 15; kerosine for illumination, 15; 70% C_6H_5Cl + 30% EtOH, 6; gasoline B-70 + C_6H_5Cl (1:1), 9; gasoline B-70 + 10% EtI, 12; gasoline B-70 + 1-chloronaphthalene (1:1), 11 l. of air/min. EtI did not burn, and 1-chloronaphthalene and dichloroethane were extinguished spontaneously. Paul Stux—

11/20/58

AUTHOR: Karmanova, L., and Berenson, S. SOV/ 84-56-3-31/52
TITLE: Prevention of Aircraft Skin Corrosion (Preduprezhdeniye korrozii obshivki samoleta)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article explains the main varieties of corrosion and their causes. Proper methods of handling the skin in the cleaning and washing process are described.

1. Aircraft finishes--Corrosion prevention
2. Aircraft finishes--Cleaning

Card 1/1

BERENSON, S. P.

5756. INTERMEDIATE CATALYSIS BY METALS DURING OXIDATION OF LUBRICATING OILS IN A TURBOCHARGER. BERENSON, S. P. (USSR). Tekhnol. Topliva Masel (Chem. Moscow, 1964, 1967, 67-70). In order to throw light on the effect of the different metals on engines on lubricating oils, films of oxidation products were obtained on metal surfaces under conditions and circumstances at 200 to 500°C, and vaporization, corrosion reaction remaining and varnish formation was observed. Observations were also made with metal surfaces which had been previously oxidized or covered with varnish from the lubricant. The solubility of the varnish formed on different metals was examined. The different metals had different catalytic effects, particularly at temperatures 20 to 270°C. (U)

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800039-6

KRYLOV, K.; KARMANOVA, L.; ERRENSON, S.

Liquids for washing airplanes. Grazhd.av.13 no.7:22 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Airplanes--Maintenance and repair)

BERENSON, S.; KRASINSKIY, A.

Cleaning carbon deposits from oil coolers. Grazhd. av. 12 no.6;
27-30 Je '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Airplanes--Engines)

BERENSON, L.S. (Kaluga)

For a wider use of standard prescriptions. Apt. delo 6 no. 1:46
Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(PRESCRIPTION WRITING)

ALEKSANDROVA, G.N.; BERENSON, L.I.

Successful experiment. Med.sestra no.1:29-30 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Direktor zubovrachebnoy shkoly (Khar'kov) (for Aleksandrova).
2. Prepodavatel' zubovrachebnoy shkoly (Khar'kov) (for Berenson).
(Nurses and nursing--Study and teaching)

BERENSON, F. B.

"The Cytology of Saliva and its Importance in the Clinical Treatment of Stomat-
itis," Stomatologiya, No. 3, 1949.

Cand Med. Sci., Chair Therapeutic Stomatology, Moscow Stomatological Inst.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800039-6

BERNISON, F. B.

RT-1300 [Use of sodium fluoride in caries] Primenia floristore astralis pri karleso.
Stomatologia, (h): 3-4, 1930.

BERENSON, F. D.

RT-1301 /A bacteriological examination of the effect of sodium fluoride in the root canal of extracted teeth/ Bakteriologicheskaja proverka deistvija fluoristogo natriia v kornevom kanale ekstrahirovannykh zubov.
Stomatologiya, (4): 56-58, 1937.

BERENSKIY, P.I.; BERENSKIY, P.I., et al.

Reaction of the amino group of amino acids with the carbonyl group of aldehydes and ketones in the presence of a catalyst. The reaction is carried out in the presence of a catalyst. The reaction is carried out in the presence of a catalyst.

1. Reaction of the amino group of amino acids with the carbonyl group of aldehydes and ketones in the presence of a catalyst. The reaction is carried out in the presence of a catalyst. The reaction is carried out in the presence of a catalyst.

MAYEVSKIY, V.E.; BERENSKIY, P.I.

Influence of ganglion-blocking agents on excretion by the kidneys
of radioactive bromine and iodine and on excretion. Urologiya no.6:
5-9 '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii (zav. V.E. Mayevskiy) Stalinskogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni A.M. Gor'kogo.
(PENTAMINE) (BROMINE--ISOTOPES)
(IODINE--ISOTOPES) (URINE--SECRETION)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/8 Neurology Aug 59

3651. MECHANISM OF ACTION OF BROMINE EFFECT IN CONNECTION WITH ITS PENETRATION INTO THE CELLS OF THE CNS (Russian text) - Maevsky V. E. and Berensky P. I. - FARMAKOL. I TOKSIKOL. 1958, 21/4 (58-59)

Both inactive and radioactive bromine (Br^{82}) were administered to dogs. The brain was removed after 1.5 hr. and the nuclei of the nerve cells were obtained from the grey matter by Palladin's method. The white matter was treated by the same method. No radioactive bromine could be detected in the nuclei of nerve cells. Pronounced radioactivity was present in the white matter, i.e. in certain elements of the nerve fibres. It is assumed that Br similarly to Cl, is present in the intercellular fluid of the brain.

(II, 8)

BERENSKIY, P. I., Cand. Med. Sci., — (diss), "Action of gaseous oxygen on the course of the regenerative processes in skin wounds in experimental animals," Kiev, 1961. 16 pp (Kiev OLRB Medical Institute im. Acad. A. A. Bobomolets), 250 copies (KL-Supp 9-61, 188)

OSTRIN, P.I.; TARASOVA, A.S.; BERENSHTEYN-EFONKER, R.A.

X-ray therapy in acute pancreatitis. S.v. ser. 28 no.3:47-50
Mr '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika imeni S.I.Sparokukotskogo
(direktor - akademik A.N.Bukulay) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova r. base 3-y gorodskoy klinicheskoy
bol'nitsy imeni N.I.Pirogova (glavnyy vrach L.D.Chernyshev).

BERENSHTEYN-KMCHNER, R.A.; FRID, A.I.

Role of the central nervous system in the regulation of intraocular
pressure in X-ray therapy for glaucoma. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl.
inst. rentg. i rad. 10:357-366 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(GLAUCOMA) (X RAYS--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

6920. ^h Ye
BERNSTEIN E. Ya.

The biological role of manganese

Progress of Contemporary Biology, Moscow 1948 25/2 (201-224) Tables 2

The occurrence of manganese in animals and plants is summarized. Manganese is necessary for growth, for prevention of anaemia (together with copper), and for activation of a number of enzymes, particularly oxidases. It raises general resistance against disease and aids in immunization against diphtheria.

Leicester - San Francisco

SO: Section II Vol. 1² No. 7-12

~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800039-6~~

EBERLEINSTEIN, I., 1960, 1961.

[illegible]

Reynolds and Clark v. U.S., Const. Art. 17, Sec. 2, 2d Cl. 185.

BERENSHTEYN, Ye V.

MARTIROSOV, S.T. (Baku); Al'shits, A.G.; BERENSHTEYN, Ye.V.;
(g. Bezhitsa, Bryanskoy oblasti); TRUNKOVSKIY, L.Ye.

No-load limits for transformers. Prom. energ. 13 no.1:7-11
Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Tsentrelektromontazh (for Trunkovskiy).
(Electric transformers)
(Electric switchgear)

BERENSHTEYN, Ye.A.

Practice of voluntary design and engineering offices in the
enterprises of Kalinin Province. *biul. tekhn. ekon. inform.*
Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform. 17 no. 5:66-67
My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

BERENSHTEYN, S.S., inzhener.

Building structures for the protection against landslides. Elek.sta. 24
no.9:25-32 S '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(Drainage) (Landslides) (Water, Underground)

BERENISHTEYN, S. P.

USSR/ Mathematics - Best approx. solutions

Card 1/1 **Pub.** 22 - 3/62

Authors : Berenshteyn, S. P., Academician

Title : One application of the limit law of the theory of the best approximations

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/3, 435 - 436, May 21, 1955

Abstract : A proof is presented for the following theorem: if there is an infinite sequence of values of the n for which

$$|f^{(n)}(x)| \leq p^n H(x) \quad (-\infty < x < \infty)$$

where the p is fixed, then the $f(x)$ is a whole function of a degree $\leq p$.
Two USSR references (1946 and 1954).

Institution :

Submitted : March 25, 1955

BERENSHTEYN, S. I.

ABRAMOV, F. A., prof.; BERENSHTEYN, S. I., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOLIK, B. G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Pneumatic apparatus for automatically maintaining constant pressure in underground mines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.10:149-153 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni Artoma (for Abramov). 2. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki AN SSSR (for Berenshteyn, Volik). Rekomendovana kafedroy gornoy elektrotehniki Dnepropetrovskogo gornogo instituta.

(Mining engineering—Equipment and supplies)
(Atmospheric pressure)

ABRAMOV, F. A., prof.; BERENSHTEYN, S. I., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOLIK,
B. G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Pneumatic apparatus for automatically maintaining constant
pressure in underground mines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor.
zhur. no.10:149-153 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy
institut imeni Artema (for Abramov). 2. Institut avtomatiki i
telemekhaniki AN SSSR (for Berenshteyn, Volik). Rekomendovana
kafedroy gornoy elektrotekhniki Dnepropetrovskogo gornogo
instituta.

(Mining engineering—Equipment and supplies)
(Atmospheric pressure)

ABASHIDZE, Andrey Ivanovich; BERENSHTEYN, Semen Abramovich;
SAPOZHNIKOV, Fedor Vasil'yevich; SHTAYERMAN, Yu.Ya.,
prof., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Foundations for steam turbines (turbogenerators)] Fun-
damentny parovykh turbin (turbogeneratorov). Moskva, Gos-
energoizdat, 1963. 334 p. (MIRA 17:3)

BERENSHTEYN, S.A.; VAYSLEYB, V.P.; VARENIK, I.F.; DOBRYNCHENKO, M.V.;
YEGOROV, B.P.; KLISENKO, Yu.F.; MOGILEVSKIY, I.I. [deceased];
PEREYASLAVTSEV, N.A.; PILIPENKO, V.I.; SAPOZHNIKOV, F.V., inzh.;
SHEPELEV, V.M.; SIMULEVICH, M.L.; YARMOLINSKIY, I.M.; SHAGALOV,
Ye.S., red.; KORIKOVSKIY, I.K., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Construction of the V.I. Lenin State Regional Electric Power
Plant in Simferopol] Opyt stroitel'stva Simferopol'skoi GRES
im. V.I. Lenina [By] S.A. Berenshtein i dr. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat,
1962. 151 p. (MIRA 15:6)

(Simferopol--Electric power plants)

ABASHIDZE, Andrey Ivanovich; BERENSHTEYN, S.A., red.; VORONIN, K.P.,
tekhn.red.

[Dynamics of steam turbine foundations] Dinamika fundamentov
parovykh turbin. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960. 132 p.
(Steam turbines--Foundations) (MIRA 13:9)

BERENSHTEYN, S. A.

PA 162T16

"Use of Ash and Slag in Electric Power Stations,"
S. A. Berenshteyn, Engr

"Elek Stants" No 6, pp 24-25

Min. of Elec Power Plants recently gave instructions that greater use must be made of waste products such as ash or slag. Proposes extensive use of ash as partial substitute for cement in construction work, and for production of cementless binding material. Details composition of cement used in construction of hydroelectric power stations.

162T16

BERENSON, Y. A.

Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Calculation of the total
Reservoirs with Flat Bottoms in elastic and
Plastic Stages."

27/11/50

All-Union Correspondence Polytechnical Inst.
Ministry of Higher Education, USSR.

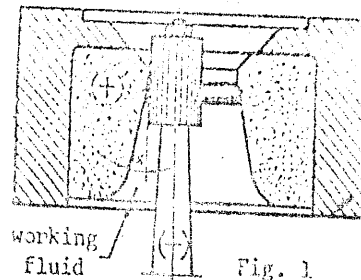
SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

MURAVIN, Ya.G.; PARKHOMOVSKAYA, A.D.; GENEL', G.V.; GELMAN,
G.S., otv. red.; BERENSHTEYN, R.Ye., otv. red.

[Epoxy resins in the food industry] Epoksidnye smoly v
pishchevoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, TSentr. in-t na-
ucho-tekhn. informatsii pishchevoi promyshl., 1963. 22 p.
(MIRA 17:10)

ACC NR: AP7002747

of the anodic-mechanical grinding machine is described and technical data for all three processes are given. The lapping material, turning angle, electric parameters, surface characteristics, and grinding time are listed for each process. One anodic-mechanical machine was able to handle all of the die machining during normal cold drawing operations at the Lenin works. Industrial trials have shown that the hard alloy dies last for more than 6000 pieces of tube. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.



SUB CODE: 11,13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7002747

SOURCE CODE: UR/0383/66/000/006/0031/003

AUTHOR: Kolpovskiy, N. M.; Ludenskiy, I. M. (Deceased); Chichegol', T. S.; Beranek-
teyn, R. P.; Lamin, A. B. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Anodic-mechanical grinding of carbide tube-drawing dies

SOURCE: Metallurgicheskaya i gornorudnaya promyshlennost', no. 6, 1966, 31-33

TOPIC TAGS: metal cutting machine tool, electrospark machining, grinding machine,
abrasive, die, metal tube, МЕТАЛ ДРАЖИРОВ

ABSTRACT: In order to extend the life of tube drawing dies used at the Lenin works for drawing tubes up to 50-70 m/min, the ordinary alloy steels used for making the dies were replaced by the hard alloys VK-8, VK-10, and VK-15. Three anodic-mechanical methods were used to machine and polish the dies: anodic-mechanical, using an erosion process which removed large amounts of material but roughened the surface; electroabrasion, using an electrochemical process for cleaning the surface; and abrasion, using the working fluid without electric current. A schematic drawing (see Figure 1) of the technique showed the work (+) and tool (-) kept in contact with sodium silicate solution having a specific gravity of 1.23. The operation

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.789.1 : 669.27

BENTSIAKOVA, V.M., kand. med. nauk; BERENSHTEYN, R.A.

Combined chemical and X-ray therapy in chronic leukoses.
Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 10:308-313
'59.

(LEUKEMIA)

(MIRA 12:9)

DERENSHTEYN, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZAYONTS, R.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Manufacture and testing of muffle elements made of carborundum and sillimanite masses. Stek. i ker. 22 no.3:19-22 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'noy keramiki Gosstroya SSSR.

BERENSHTEYN, P.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROZHVARTER, Ye.L., kand. tekhn. nauk

Comparative characteristics of various methods of setting facing
tiles in glaze firing. Stek. i ker. 72 no.2:14-18 F '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh
keramiki Gostroya SSSR.

BERENSHTEYN, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of the calcination time on fuel consumption in tunnel
kilns. Stek.i ker. 21 no.9:22-26 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nov
keramiki.

BERENSHTEYN, P.I.

Efficient system of firing large-diameter sewer pipes. Stek. 1 ker.
18 no.10:33-36 0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Sewer pipe)

BERENSHEYN, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Study of the process of firing keramzit in a rotary kiln.
Stroi. mat. 7 no.7:32-34 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Kilns, Rotary) (Aggregates (Building materials))

BERENSHTEYN, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Study of the operating conditions of the rotary kilns in the ceramic plant in the former city of Babushkin in Moscow Province. Trudy NIISTroikeramiki no.16:112-131 '60. (MIRA 15:2) (Babushkin--Kilns, Rotary)

BERENSHTEYN, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Saggerless firing of facing body-tiles in tunnel kilns. Trudy
NII StroiKeramiki no. 14:99-129 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Tiles)

BERENSHTEYN, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Thermal balance of rotary kilns for kilning keramzit. Stroi.
mat. 6 no.2:12-14 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Aggregates(Building materials) (Kilns, Rotary)

SOV/72-09-2-9/21
Investigation of the Performance of Tunnel-Kilns for the Burning of Sanitation
Building Products

Leningrad works are given in table 2, those for Slavyansk in table 3, and for Kirov in table 4. They are all thoroughly discussed by the author. In figures 4, 5 and 6 the respective temperature distribution curves related to length and height of the furnaces in the Leningrad, Slavyansk and Kirov works are plotted. The heat balances of these furnaces are shown in table 5. The burning time of the sanitary building products may be of from 18 to 25 hours. Finally, the author deals with a number of measures concerning gas and air control, to bring about an improvement in the working conditions of furnaces. Tunnel kilns are presently used at 4 (Leningrad, Slavyansk, Kirov, Voronezh) of the 8 USSR sanitation building products plants; and are to be installed at several plants now under construction (Irkutsk, Stardlovsk, Angren and others). There are 6 figures and 5 tables.

Card 2/2

15(2)

AUTHOR: Berenshteyn, P. I.

SOV/72-22-2-2/21

TITLE: Investigation of the Performance of Tunnel-Kilns for the Burning of Sanitation Building Products (Issledovaniye raboty tunnel'nykh pechey dlya obzhiga sanitarno-stroitel'nykh izdeliy)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 24-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This investigation was carried out on the tunnel-kilns of the factories Leningrad, Slavyansk and Kirov for the purpose of determining their temperature, gas, and hydraulic conditions. Their characteristics are shown in table 1. The working scheme of the furnaces investigated, as well as their hydraulic conditions are illustrated in figures 1, 2 and 3. Basing on the gas analysis data the coefficient of the excess of air was calculated according to the formula

$$\alpha = \frac{CO_2 \text{ max}}{CO_2}$$

where $CO_2 \text{ max}$ denotes the maximum CO_2 quantity at $\alpha = 1$, CO_2 is the content of CO_2 in the gases. The results concerning the

Card 1/2

LUNDINA, Miriam Grigor'yevna; ~~BERENSHTEYN~~, Peysya Iosifovich; BLOKH,
Grigoriy Semenovich; GRINBERG, S.M., red.; GILANSON, P.G.,
tekhn. red.

[Semidry press process for the manufacture of bricks] Proizvodstvo
kirpicha metodom polusukhogo pressovaniia. Moskva, Gos. ind-vo
lit-ry po stroit., arkh. i stroit. materialam. 1958. 162 p.
(Pressed brick) (MIRA 11:9)

BERENSHTEYN, P., kand. tekhn. nauk; LIPMAN, D., inzh.

Automatic control and regulation of the molding moisture of ceramic products. Stroi. mat. 2 no.10:32-33 0 '56. (MIRA 12:3)
(Automatic control) (Ceramics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800039-6

BERENSHTEYN, P. I.

Determination of the necessary amount of leaning admixture by
the clay swelling ratio. Stek.1 ker. 12 no.8:20-23 Ag'55.
(Clay industries) (MLRA 8:11)

BERENSHTEYN, P.I.

Investigation of the drying processes of green bodies produced by semidry pressing. P. I. Berenshtein. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Stroytel. Keram.* 1954, No. 9, 3-16; *Referat. Zhur. Khim.* 1955, No. 2834. — The drying of semidry pressed green brick prepri. from 3 clays differing in their susceptibility to drying was studied. The optimum conditions for drying were established.

M. Hosh

DM

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800039-6

BESENBERG, P. I.

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Processes of Drying raw Materials of Semidry Pressing." Cand Tech Sci, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Glass, Finistry of Building Materials Industry USSR, 25 May 54. Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 17 May 54.

SO: GUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

On the question of clay by the Pechenkin state apparatus. I. A. ALBROKH
K. B. BUKHAROV and G. E. BUKHAROV (Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, No. 177, 1951)
The authors describe a method for determining the yield values of clay in the plastic state
and the method for the determination of the yield values of clay in the moisture-control
state. They state that the new measurement is suitable for the determination of the
consistency of clay (i.e., degree of wetness). The article also contains a method (and
its theoretical basis) for the determination of the surface residue content and the
surface moisture gradient of green products necessary for the determination of the
drying rate. The parameter described is simple and gives reproducible results.
(4 pp., 1951)

SINGAYEVSKIY, O.M. [Synhaievs'kyi, O.M.]; BERENSHTEYN, O.P.

New synthetic adhesive materials. Khar.prom. no.1:76-77
Ja-Mr '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Ukrainskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva (for Singayevskiy).
2. Kiyevskiy likero-vodochnyy zavod (for Berenshteyn).
(Adhesives) (Resins, Synthetic)

BERENSHTEYN, M. Kh.

USSR/Miscellaneous - Artificial leather

Card 1/1 : Pub. '77 - 16/22

Authors : Yabko, Ya. M.; Berenshtein, M. Kh.; and Shmerling, B. M.,
candidates in Technical Sci.

Title : Artificial leather

Periodical : Nauka i Zhizn' 8, page 35, Aug 1954

Abstract : Various qualities of a new leather substitute, developed at the
Institute of Hide Substitutes under the supervision of Professor
A. D. Zayonchkovskiy, are described. Illustrations.

Institution :

Submitted :

BERENSHTEYN, M.G., inzh.; IVANOV, V.A., inzh.

Results of testing the hydrodynamical control system of the APT-12-1 turbine. Energomashinostroenie 7 no.5:39-40 My '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Steam turbines)

BERENSHTEYN, M.G., inzh.; LEVIN, M.N., inzh.

Repair of the control system of APT-12-1, AT-12-1 turbines.
Elek.sta. 31 no.5:25-28 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Turbines)

S/114/60/000/006/007/008
E194/E355

An Electrical Manometer Constructed by BMZ

pressure of 35 kg/cm^2 . It is necessary to compromise between making the diaphragm as flexible as possible and maintaining a linear relationship between the strain gauge reading and the pressure. The manometer is calibrated with static pressure. An oscillogram is used in conjunction with the manometer so that pressure changes can be followed. There are 4 figures and 4 Soviet references. ✓

Card 2/2

S/114/60/000/006/007/008
E194/E355

AUTHORS: Berenshteyn, M.G., Ivanov, V.A. and Ponomarev, I.M.
TITLE: An Electrical Manometer Constructed by BMZ
PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 6,
pp. 37 - 38

TEXT: In various kinds of transient tests on steam turbines, for example, in tests of load-throwing, it is often necessary to measure variable pressures. Because of their inertia ordinary manometers are not satisfactory for this purpose, even when cine-film recordings are made of their readings. In testing the hydrodynamic control system of turbine type АПТ-12-1 (APT-12-1), BMZ (Bryansk Machine Building Works) used an electrical manometer of low inertia. The principle of operation is that a strain gauge is fixed to a diaphragm that distorts under the pressure. The particular diaphragms used were 90 mm diameter and the thickness ranged from 1.5 mm for a maximum pressure of 4 kg/cm² to 4.7 mm for a maximum

Card 1/2

BYRENSHTEYN, M.S., inzh.

Testing of rotating slide valves. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. 2
no.4:96-101 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Bryanskiy institut transportnogo mashinostroyeniya. Pred-
stavlena kafedroy turbostroyeniya.
(Slide valves--Testing)

Adjusting the Regulating Systems of LMZ High-Pressure Turbines SOV-91-58-11-14/20

turned around its axis. This phenomenon occurs when the turbines are working in parallel; 5) distortion of the regulating performance due to incorrect fitting of the throttle of the summing slide-valve block; 6) irregular movement of the high-pressure servomotor and a disparity between the pressure at the slide-valve and the position of the piston; 7) obstruction of the throttle windows, especially the windows of the bush of the regulator slide-valve and the inlet aperture of the same. There are 5 diagrams and 1 graph.

Card 2/2

1. Turbines--Control systems

AUTHORS: Berenshteyn, M.G., Kaufman, A.A., Levin, M.N., Engineers SOV-91-58-11-14/20

TITLE: Adjusting the Regulating Systems of LMZ High-Pressure Turbines (Naladka sistem regulirovaniya turbin vysokogo davleniya LMZ)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1958, Nr 11, pp 27 - 31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes the most typical defects of the regulating systems of LMZ turbines of the VT-25-4 and VK-25-1 types which have come to light as a result of adjusting the regulation of a large number of turbines on the test stands of BMZ and electric power-stations, and recommends ways of eliminating them. The experience so gained can also be applied to VK-100, VK-50 and VPT-25 type turbines. The defects described are as follows 1) the so-called "oscillation of regulation", i.e. a periodic change of the rpm. when idling; 2) excess friction in the summing slide-valve; 3) pulsation of individual organs or of the whole regulating system; 4) fairly severe load-shedding when the synchronizer is activated, or even more frequently when the slide-valve is

Card 1/2

BERENSHTEYN, M.G., inzhener; GAL'PERIN, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
IOFFE, L.S., inzhener; KOMISSAROV, L.A., inzhener; RABINOVICH, A.V.,
inzhener; SHCHEGLYAYEV, A.V.

Control system for a new series of average-capacity turbines. Teple-
energetika 4 no.1:3-7 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Shcheglyayev). 2. Vsesoyuznyy
tepletekhnicheskiy institut im. Dzerzhinskogo; Ural'skiy turbo-
motornyy zavod; Bryanskiy parovozostroitel'nyy zavod.
(Turbines) (Automatic control)

BERENSHTEYN, Leonid Yefimovich; GORAK, Vladimir Vladimirovich
(Horak, V.V.); GODLEVSKAYA, V.O.[Hodlevs'ka, V.O.], red.;
MEYEROVICH, S.L., tekhn. red.

[The Ukraine works for virign lands] Ukraina - tsilynnym
zemliam. Kyiv, Derzhpolitvydav URSR, 1962. 81 p.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Ukraine---Agriculture)

BERENSHTEYN, L.Ye.; FAL'KOVA, O.B.

Evaluating the accuracy and correctness of the methods for the
determination of germanium and beryllium. Zav. lab. 29 no.10:
1217-1219 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

BERENSHTEYN, L.Ye.

Chemico-spectral methods for determining niobium in ores and in
products of their treatment. Zav.lab. 28 no.8:940-941 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gorno-razvedochnyy
institut tsvetnykh, redkikh i blagorodnykh metallov.
(Niobium ores--Spectra)

BERENSHTEYN, L.Ye.; KORITSKIY, V.G.

Spectrum analysis of thin metallic films. Zav.lab. no.11:
1344-1345 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.
(Metallic films-- Spectra)

SOV/163 58-2/53

The Investigation of the Ternary System Fe-Cr-Ni in Liquid State

The experimental results showed that the ternary system Fe-Cr-Ni represents an ideal solution between the components.

It was found that a decrease of the nickel content in the vapor phase occurs when it is decreased in the melt. The chromium content in the vapor phase increases according to the decrease of the nickel content in the melt.

The ternary system Fe-Cr-Ni did not show any considerable deviation from the ideal solution up to a temperature of 1500°C. There are 4 figures and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali
(Moscow Steel Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 8, 1957

Card 2/2

30V/162 98 12/53

AUTHORS: Lyubimov, A. P., Grancovskaya, A. A., Berenshtein, L. Ye.

TITLE: The Investigation of the Ternary System Fe-Cr-Ni in Liquid State (Issledovaniye troynoy sistemy Fe-Cr-Ni v zhidkom sostoyanii)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya 1958, Nr. 1, pp. 7-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the influence of the composition of the liquid phase on the evaporation rate of the components in the ternary melt Fe-Cr-Ni was investigated. In this investigation the composition of the vapor phase was determined in relation to the concentrations of the components in the melt as well as to the temperature. The investigations in the melt Fe-Cr-Ni were divided into wider concentration ranges viz. for iron and nickel from 0 to 100 % and for chromium from 0 to 35 %.

The composition of the vapor phase was determined in an apparatus especially constructed for this purpose.

All investigations were carried out at temperatures of 1633°, 1681° and 1737°C.

Card 1/2

SOV/76-32-7-21/45
The Investigation of the Thermodynamic Properties of the Binary System Iron-
Manganese in Solid State

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali im. I. V. Stalina
(Moscow Institute of Steel imeni I. V. Stalin)

SUBMITTED: March 12, 1957

1. Iron-manganese systems--Thermodynamic properties

Card 3/3

SOV/76-32-7-21/45

The Investigation of the Thermodynamic Properties of the Binary System Iron-Manganese in Solid State

differences of the vapor pressures of the components reliable results may only be obtained with small concentrations of the easily volatile components. The determinations were carried out at 1213, 1363 and 1447° with the above mentioned system using acceptors (platelets on which the condensation took place); the latter were investigated by spectralanalytical methods, using standards (the origin of which is described). As according to the method described it is not possible to determine the vapor pressure of the pure iron at the temperature given, this value was taken from publications. The experimental values obtained for the molar content of the components in the vapor phase, the vapor pressure of the components as well as the activities and activity coefficients are given in a table. From the results may be seen that the system iron-manganese according to its thermodynamic properties is close to the ideal solution state. The deviations from the ideal state which are to be observed at lower temperatures decrease at higher temperatures so that the system may be called ideal at 1447°. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

AUTHORS: Lyubimov, A. P., Granovskaya, A. A., Berenshteyn, L. Ye. SOV/76-32-7-21/45

TITLE: The Investigation of the Thermodynamic Properties of the Binary System Iron-Manganese in Solid State (Issledovaniye termodinamicheskikh svoystv dvoynoy sistemy zhelezo-manganets v tverdom sostoyanii)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 7, pp.1591-1596 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the investigations the authors employed the method of open surface evaporation with the calculations of the partial vapor pressures being carried out according to the Langmuir formula. It was found that the partial pressure may be obtained without a determination of the evaporation surface and of the absolute quantity of each component on the basis of the equation by Gibbs-Duhem by means of a graphical integration. The method described may be employed for the determinations of the vapor pressure in all concentration intervals, except the case that the vapor pressures of the components differ by more than an order of 1,5, as in the case of greater

Card 1/3

BERENSHTEYN, L. Ya.

✓The full utilization of the semicontinuous [fermentation] system, L. Ya. Berenshtein (Alc. Factory, Annopol'sk, U.S.S.R.). *Spiritsaya Prom.* 20, No. 4, 15-16(1954).-- The semicontinuous fermentation system of Maleenko and Chistyakov (U.S.S.R. 77, 813; (C.A. 47, 11654c)) is difficult to use as the acid cannot rise to beyond 0.5%, allowing infections to occur easily, and the heat regulation is troublesome. The diam. of the coils of the saccharification vat should be decreased to that of the ones of the heat exchanger, 16-18° (not higher than 22°) should be used for the fermentation, and every vat should be disinfected after each cycle with steam at 2-3 atm. for 8-10 hrs. W. J.]

CA

(11)

Influence of the feeding system on the acceleration of growth and ripening of the cotton plant. P. A. Vlasnyuk and I. M. Berenshtein. *Dopovidi Akad. Nauk Ukrain. R.S.R.* 1950, No. 4, 23-30. - Study was made of the effects of some substances on the growth of the cotton plant. Soaking seeds before sowing in 1% aq. $KMnO_4$ (I) increased yield by 231%; with $MnSO_4$ (II) the increase was 233-2%. I and II also improved germination decidedly and reduced peroxidase in leaves during blooming while catalase was not affected. Mn was found to be an important soil nutrient, others being decompd. org. matter, P, and N. N should be used as a mixt. of NH_4NO_3 (75%) and $NaNO_3$ (25%).

Murray Senkus

BERENSHEYN, F.Ya.; SAPOZHNIKOV, S.V.; KHOLOD, V.M.

Effect of molybdenum on the change in the sensitivity of the organism to adrenaline and insulin. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.1:70-73 '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Rekomendovana kafedrami biokhimii i fiziologii zhivotnykh Vitebskogo veterinarnogo instituta. Submitted July 3, 1964.

BERENSHTEYN, F.Ya.

Effect of cysteine on the hypoglycemic action of some micro-
elements. Dokl. AN BSSR 9 no.10:695-697 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra bickhimii Vitebskiy veterinarnyy institut. Submitted
May 11, 1964.

BERENSHTEYN, F. Ya.; ZHIGUNOVA, A.T.

Chromium effect on carbohydrate metabolism in rabbits. 1961.
AN BSSR 9 no. 5337-339 My 1965 (MIRA 10:1)

1. Vitebskiy veterinarnyy institut. Submitted March 30, 1964.

BERENSHTEYN, F.Ya. [Beranshtein, R.IA.]; SAPOZHKOY, S.V. [Sapazhkou, S.V.]

Materials on the effect of strontium and beryllium salts on the
blood pressure in animals. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. biol. nav. no.4:
74-78 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

I 9875-66

ACC NR: AF5027354

results obtained indicated that copper sulfate in a dose 1 mg/kg live weight causes a considerable decrease in the amount of blood sugar. When a mixture of the salt with (I) was injected no change in the sugar level could be observed. Chromium sulfate, 25 g/kg, caused a considerable decrease in blood sugar in three hours; a similar hypoglycemic effect was observed after injection of the mixture with (I), unless large doses (10-20 mg/kg) (I) were injected during the first hour of the experiment. An injection of sodium molybdate (1 mg/kg) caused a decrease in blood sugar with a maximum effect after 2 hours; the mixture with (I) had no lowering effect on the sugar level. The authors conclude that blocking of free mercapto groups in the system of the animal plays a definite role in the hypoglycemic action of Cu and Mo, whereas the action of Cr depends on a different mechanism. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 11 May 64/

NR REF SOV: 007/ OTHER: 000

2/2

L 9875-66

ACC NR: AF5027354

SOURCE CODE: UR/0250/65/009/010/0695/0697

AUTHOR: Berenshteyn, F. Ya.; Leonov, V. A. (Academician AN BSSR)

ORG: VVET

ORG: Vitebsk Veterinarian Institute, Chair of Biochemistry (Vitebskiy veterinarnyy institut, kafedra biokhimii)

TITLE: Effect of cysteine on the hypoglycemic action of micro amounts of some metals

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Doklady, v. 9, no. 10, 1965, 695-697

TOPIC TAGS: microchemistry, metal, blood, copper, chromium, molybdenum, organic sulfur compound, experiment animal

ABSTRACT: Experiments were carried out on rabbits normally fed with concentrates, root vegetables, and hay. Blood sugar was determined on an empty stomach before the investigated substances were injected and then after 1, 2, and 3 hours. In some experiments, the rabbits received subcutaneous injections of a metal salt solution alone; in others, a mixture of this solution with cysteine (I). The

1/2

BERENSHTEYN, F.Ya.

Effect of strontium salts on the carbohydrate metabolism
in the animal organism. Dokl. AN BSSR 6 no.7:462-465 J1 '62.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Vitebskiy veterinarnyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom
AN BSSR V.A. Leonovym.

(Strontium salts--Physiological effect)
(Carbohydrate metabolism)

BELENSITEYN, F.YA., KOIMEKO, A.V. (USSR)

"Effect of Bromides, Fluorides and Iodines on Carbohydrate
Metabolism and Oxidative Processes in the Animal Body."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

BERENSHTEYN, F.Ya.; BAKHRAKH, I.I.

Method for determining acid agglutination reaction of erythrocytes.
Lab. delo 7 no.1:21-24 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kafedra biokhimii (zav. - prof. F.Ya. Berenshteyn) Vitebskogo
veterinarnogo instituta.
(ERYTHROCYTES) (AGGLUTINATION)

BERENSHTEYN, F.Ya.; KORNEYKO, A.V.

Effect of zinc on the glycogen and amylase content of the blood.
Dokl. AN BSSR 4 no. 11:486-489 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Vitebskiy veterinarnyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom
AN BSSR V.A. Leonovym.

(Zinc--Physiological effect)
(Glycogen) (Amylase)

BERENSHTEYN, F.Ya.; KICHINA, M.M.

Effect of certain trace elements on the residual oxidizability
of blood and the oxidizability of intermediate products of
metabolism. Dokl.AN BSSR 4 no.2:82-85 F '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR V.A. Leonovym.
(TRACE ELEMENTS)
(OXIDATION, PHYSIOLOGICAL)

BERENSHTEYN, F.Ya.

Present state of research on the interaction of trace elements and
hormones. Vesti AN BSSR, Ser. bial. nav. no.3:83-90 '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

(TRACE ELEMENTS) (HORMONES)

BERENSHTEYN, F.Ya.; KOPELOVICH, A.G.; VRUBLEVSKIY, S.V.

Effect of nicotinic acid on the hyperglycemic activity of some
trace elements. Dokl.AN BSSR 3 no.2:74-76 F '59.
(MIRA 12:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR V.A.Leonovym.
(NICOTINIC ACID--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(TRACE ELEMENTS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(HYPERGLYCEMIA)

BERENSHTEYN, Feliks Yakovlevich, prof.; LAZARCHIK, K., red.; SLAVYANIN, I., tekhn.red.

[Trace elements, their biological role and significance for stockbreeding] Mikroelementy, ikh biologicheskaya rol' i znachenie dlia zhivotnovodstva. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR. Red. sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1958. 231 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy biokhimii Vitebskogo veterinarnogo instituta (for Berenshteyn). (Trace elements) (Stock and stockbreeding)

USSR / Pharmacology. Toxicology.

V

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No. 3, 1959, 14090

was registered in the femoral artery. Introduction of I, II, and III into the blood stream induces the lowering of blood pressure (up to 56 mm of mercury column). I and II possess a more expressed hypotensive action in comparison to III. Simultaneous introduction of adrenalin with I, II and III decreased the hypertensive action of the adrenalin. Preliminary introduction of a 0.2-0.3% solution of cysteine (20-25 mg/kg) into the femoral vein considerably decreases the depressive action of I and II and does not noticeably affect the action of III. -- R. S. Vorob'yeva.

Card 2/2

USSR / Pharmacology. Toxicology.

V

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No. 3, 1959, 14090

Author : Berenshteyn, F. Ya.; Edel'shteyn, I. A.

Inst : -

Title : On the Influence of Cadmium and Zinc Salts on Blood Pressure in Animals.

Orig Pub : Farmakol. i toksicologiya, 1957, 20, No. 6, 67-69

Abstract : Investigations were conducted on 40 dogs which were under morphine-ether-chloroform narcosis. Solutions of CdCl_2 (I), $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ (II) were introduced in doses of 0.01-5 mg/kg, and ZnSO_4 (III) in a dose of 0.1-5 mg/kg (by recalculating per pure metal) into the general blood circulation through the femoral and jugular veins, femoral and carotid arteries. Blood pressure

Card 1/2

BERENSHTEYN, F.Ya. (Vitebsk)

Biological significance of bromine. Usp.so vr.biol. 42 no.3:304-319
N-D '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(BROMINE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

Country :
 Category : Human and Animal Physiology, Metabolism
 Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 2, 1959, No. 7827
 Author : F.Ya.Berenshteyn; M.M.Kichina
 Instit. : Vitebsk Veterinary Institute
 Title : Data on the Interrelationship of Microelements and Vitamins. 2nd Report. The Effect of Ascorbic Acid on the Hyperglycemic Action of
 Orig Pub. : Certain Microelements.
 Uch. zap. Vitebskogo vet. in-ta, 1956, 14, No.1, 92--98
 Abstract : Injecting rabbits subcutaneously with solutions of salts of Cd, Zn, F and I (in absolute amounts of 2--5 mg per kg) produced a considerable rise in the blood sugar level. When ascorbic acid was simultaneously injected subcutaneously (100 mg/kg), the hyperglycemic effect of Cd, F and I was sharply diminished, while that of Zn remained. (1st Report, see Ref Zhur - Biol., 1955, 55969).--B.M.Gekht

Card: 1/1

USSR/Scientists - Medicine

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 8/35

Authors : Berenshteyn, F. Ya., Prof.

Title : The founder of the vitamin principle - commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of N. I. Lunin

Periodical : Priroda 44/2, 62 - 63, Feb 1955

Abstract : The names are given of some outstanding Russian scientists who received their education and worked at the University in the city of Yur'ev. N. I. Lunin also received his education in medicine at this institution. Under the Soviet Government, N. I. Lunin, was first proclaimed the founder of modern knowledge concerning vitamins. One USSR reference (1951).

Institution :

Submitted :

~~BARRENSHTEYN, F.Ya.~~; MDDEL'SHTEYN, A.I. (Vitebsk)

Hyperglycemia and hypertensive effects of adrenalin following administration in various parts of circulation. Probl.endok. i gorm. 1 no.6:72-76 N-D '55. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii i laboratorii patofiziologii Vitebskogo veterinarnogo instituta.

(EPINEPHRINE, effects,

hyperglycemic & hypertensive, eff. of site of admin.)

(BLOOD SUGAR, effect of drugs on, epinephrine, eff. of site of admin.)

(BLOOD PRESSURE, effect of drugs on, epinephrine, eff. of site of admin.)